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New Literature

The most important books listed in these columns will receive notice in the book-review pages.

OLD TESTAMENT

BOOKS

KENT, C. F. The Founders and Rulers of United Israel, from the death of Moses to the division of the Hebrew Kingdom. [The Historical Bible, Vol. II]. New York: Scribners, 1908. Pp. xii + 238.

Vol. II of The Historical Bible follows close upon the heels of Vol. I. Characterized by the same aim, method and arrangement as its predecessor, it ought to put the student in intelligent possession of the main facts and forces operative in the pre-prophetic period of Israel's history. This series is evidently the best suited of all of Professor Kent's books to the needs of young people and older people unfamiliar with the methods and results of modern Bible study.

NICOLARDOT, F. La composition du livre d'Habacuc. Paris: Fischbacher, 1908. Pp. 98.

An attempt to analyze the book of Habakkuk into its constituent elements and to discover the date of the origin of the various parts. The oldest parts (1:5-10, 14-17) come from the seventh century B. C.; the prediction of the overthrow of the Chaldeans (2:5-17) belongs to the middle of the sixth century; somewhere between the fifth and the third centuries must be placed 1:2-4, 2:4, with some other related fragments; while the closing psalm (chap. 3) originated in the fourth century. This is carrying the division hypothesis further than any preceding student of Habakkuk has gone.

ISOPESCU, OCTAVIAN. Der Prophet Malachias. Einleitung, Uebersetzung und Auslegung. Czernowitz: Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1908. Pp. v + 163.

A critical commentary on Malachi characterized by full knowledge of everything that has been written upon this book and by very full citation of the readings of the versions, especially those lesser known, like the Coptic and the Armenian. The author's exegetical liberty is curtailed by the necessity of conformity to the teachings of the Greek church of which he is a priest. Interpreters of Malachi will find this commentary a rich source of information.

ARTICLES

SMITH, H. P. Moses and Monotheism. *American Journal of Theology*, July, 1908, pp. 444-54.

A searching criticism of the view recently set forth by Bruno Baentsch and Paul Volz that Moses is to be credited with having taught pure monotheism.

MARGOLIOUTH, D. S. Recent Exposition of Isaiah, chap. liii. *The Expositor*, July, 1908, pp. 59-68.

A sane critique of the recent interpretations by Thirtle, Sellin, and Gressmann.

LAGRANGE, M. J. Les nouveaux papyrus d'Eléphantine. *Revue biblique internationale*, July, 1908, pp. 325-49.

A translation, with linguistic, exegetical and historical notes, of the three papyri translated and published by Sachau, which deal with the temple of Yahu at Elephantine.

HONTHEIM, J. Zu den neuesten jüdisch-aramäischen Papyri aus Elephantine. *Biblische Zeitschrift*, Vol. VI, pp. 245-61.

Another translation of the famous papyri, together with a general survey of their contents and significance.

NOORDTZY, A. Damaskus en hare arameesche Koningen. *Theologische Studiën*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 177-209.

A rapid sketch in Dutch of the history of the kingdom of Damascus as it may be gathered from the Old Testament, the Egyptian and Assyrian inscriptions, and the few surviving Aramaic inscriptions.

NEW TESTAMENT

BOOKS

KÖGEL, JULIUS. Christus der Herr. Erläuterungen zu Philipper 2:5-11. [Beiträge zur Förderung christlicher Theologie, XII, 2.] Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1908. Pp. 76. M. 1.50.

A careful exegetical study of this important Christological passage, in the light of the apostle's immediate motive of arousing the Philippians to self-forgetful devotion to the service of one another.

NICOLARDOT, FIRMIN. Les Procédés de Rédaction des Trois Premiers Évangélistes. Paris: Fischbacher, 1908. Pp. xv+316.

This study is a contribution to the synoptic problem, and seeks to determine in detail the methods of treatment which the authors of the Synoptic Gospels applied to their sources. The writer is entirely controlled by the two-documents hypothesis, upon which he builds as firmly established. He betrays no acquaintance with Burton's *Principles of Literary Criticism and Their Application to the Synoptic Problem* (Chicago, 1904), which might have importantly modified his positions. His work has a certain value, however, and is most distinctive in its third part, where the attempt is made to determine how Mark dealt with his materials.

NICOL, THOMAS. The Four Gospels in the Earliest Church History. (Baird Lecture for 1907). Edinburgh: Blackwood, 1908. Pp. xxii+326.

Professor Nicol of the University of Aberdeen makes a comprehensive and learned examination of the witness of the writers of the early centuries to the gospels. He has read very widely, and while not altogether free from conservative bias this study promises to be useful. The writer holds that John the elder was John the Apostle, the author of the Fourth Gospel, and at many points seems to resent any criticism of time-honored positions. There are some inaccuracies, e. g., the apology of Aristides is placed under Hadrian, 125 A. D. (p. 143) instead of under Antoninus, *ca.* 138-47. A. D., as the work, now that it has been discovered, demands.

LEWIS, F. G. The Irenaeus Testimony to the Fourth Gospel; its Extent, Meaning, and Value. (Historical and Linguistic Studies in Literature Related to the New Testament, Second Series, Vol. I, Part VII.) Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1908. Pp. 64. 50 cents.

In view of a critical re-examination of Irenaeus's testimony to the Fourth Gospel it is urged that his testimony truly represents the best Asian tradition of the beginning of the second century, and that this tradition knew of no John but the son of Zebedee as the author of the Johannine chapters from the life of Jesus. That John the Apostle wrote such chapters is thus highly probable, and these detached discourses were, a generation later, combined by some disciple of his into our Fourth Gospel. Not all John's sermons bore directly upon the life of Christ, however, and one such was independently preserved as John's first epistle. This study is an interesting presentation of facts too little heeded in most recent Johannine criticism.

CONLEY, J. W. The Young Christian and The Early Church. (Christian Culture Courses.) Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 1908. Pp. 170. 50 cents net.

This sketch of the history and literature of the apostolic age, primarily designed for Baptist young people, would have lost none of its value had the results of modern historical study been taken account of in its preparation. The book would serve better

as a guide to the Acts and epistles if the New Testament material relating to each chapter were briefly indicated. The references to the literature might well have been fuller, more detailed, and up to date. In short, the young people require a more modern treatment of the apostolic age than Dr. Conley offers them.

PREUSCHEN, ERWIN. Vollständiges griechisch-deutsches Handwörterbuch zu den Schriften des Neuen Testaments und der übrigen urchristlichen Literatur. Erste Lieferung: α bis ἀργυροκόρος. Giessen: Töpelmann, 1908, cols. 160. M. 1.80.

Preuschen has conceived the admirable design of producing a lexicon not only of the New Testament books but of the other earliest Christian writings as well. His *Handwörterbuch* is to cover the Apostolic Fathers and such fragments of the uncanonical gospels as are extant, in addition to the books of the New Testament. Limitations of space have led him to give little attention to the contribution of the papyri to New Testament lexicography, but his dictionary nevertheless promises to prove a valuable contribution to the working materials of New Testament study. It is to be completed within a year.

NORTON, F. O. A Lexicographical and Historical Study of ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ from the Earliest Times to the End of the Classical Period. (Historical and Linguistic Studies in Literature Related to the New Testament, Second Series, Vol. I, Part VI.) Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1908. Pp. 72. 75 cents.

Dr. Norton's lexical study covers exhaustively the field of Greek literature down to the year 300 B. C., and establishes the general sense of *διαθήκη* as arrangement, agreement, compact, including will or testament. His historical study takes up the Greek will in its characteristic features. Many another New Testament word demands such a painstaking and comprehensive lexical study.

ARTICLES

FOSTER, F. H. The New Testament Miracles: An Investigation of Their Function. *American Journal of Theology*, July, 1908. Pp. 469-91.

A critical inquiry from the dogmatic point of view, into the supposed necessity of miracles to attest divine revelation. The writer holds that the gospels show that the miracles actually did not so attest the revelation of Jesus to his hearers, and since such attestation is thus not a fact it cannot be a necessity.

RELATED SUBJECTS

BOOKS

DRAKE, A. E. Discoveries in Hebrew, Gaelic, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, Latin, Basque, and other Caucasian Languages, showing Fundamental Kinship of the Aryan Tongues and of Basque with the Semitic Tongues. Denver: The Herrick Book and Stationery Co., 1907. Pp. 402.

This book evinces an enormous amount of labor on the part of its author. It is of interest to comparative philologists only, and its real value can be determined only by them. Suffice it to say here that the author's conclusion is that Hebrew is the mother-tongue from which both Aryan and Semitic languages have been derived. This conclusion is in direct conflict with the findings of every scientific student of comparative philology.

WERNLE, PAUL. Einführung in das theologische Studium. Tübingen: Mohr, 1908. Pp. 524. M. 8.60.

This new work by one of the ablest advance scholars in the field of historical religion is the most important of his several valuable publications. Certainly we have all been waiting for someone to put together again the several parts of the field of religion which have been separately studied and reconstructed. The aim of the author is: (1) to present the rise and development of religion, from its earlier and cruder forms to its later and higher forms, showing the place of the "Israelitish-Jewish

religion" and of "the Christian religion" in their true historical perspective and relations. The Old Testament receives 50 pages, the New Testament receives 74 pages, church history and the history of doctrine to the present day receive 82 pages; (2) to outline the study of systematic theology, which he does lucidly and interestingly in 162 pages, under the two heads of "the philosophy of religion and Christian dogmatics" and "philosophical and Christian ethics;" (3) to present the main problems and principles of practical theology (74 pages). We should have this extraordinary work in English translation. It opens up the field of modern theological study in a fresh, strong way.

LADD, GEORGE TRUMBULL. In Korea with Marquis Ito. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1908. Pp. 477.

This is an interesting and instructive narrative of personal experiences in Korea from the pen of the eminent Yale professor, supplemented by a critical and historical inquiry. That Professor Ladd enjoyed the personal friendship of Marquis Ito, and went to Korea convinced of the honesty of the intentions of the Japanese toward Korea, qualifies, though it does not destroy, the value of the author's judgment.

DENNIS, JAMES S. The New Horoscope of Missions. Chicago: F. H. Revell Co., 1908. Pp. 248. \$1.

These lectures delivered before the McCormick Theological Seminary by Dr. Dennis, at this time perhaps the best informed of missionaries in the world, present an inspiring survey of the present situation in reference to the progress of Christianity in lands hitherto non-Christian. These lectures would be most profitable reading for theological students, ministers, and laymen everywhere.

OLMSTEAD, A. T. Western Asia in the Days of Sargon of Assyria, 722-705 B. C. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1908. Pp. vi+192. \$1.25.

A methodical study of the reign of an important Assyrian king. The nature of the sources necessarily made the work largely an account of the military campaigns of Sargon. Still, sufficient attention has been given to geographical and chronological questions. The chapters on "Babylonia and Syria" and "The Culture Life" are especially important for biblical students. This book is a good example of the systematic work that must be done on every period of Babylonian-Assyrian history before an adequate history of those nations can be written.

ARTICLES

KLEIN, G. Die Gebete in der Didache. *Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft*, IX, 2 (1908), pp. 132-46.

Klein finds in the prayers in the Didache close resemblance to the Jewish Kiddush, with which the Jews on Friday evening introduced the Sabbath celebration, and which the primitive Jewish Christians, who still kept the Sabbath, replaced with these more Christian but very similar forms.

CHAPMAN, JOHN. On the Date of the Clementines. II. *Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft*, IX, 2 (1908), pp. 147-59.

Chapman holds the Clementine romance lying behind the Homilies and Recognitions to have been written by a Palestinian in the fourth century, and not earlier than the last years of Constantine (ca. 330-35 A. D.), and in the time of Julian to have been expanded and popularized in the forms in which we now know it. In Simon and his followers the Syrian Neo-Platonist Iamblicus and his school are caricatured.